THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" " A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" " R. H. Battle,
" " G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" " H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6¼ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*,6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame. K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.*2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N.,17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N ,21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*,24 *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 22. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edonarde, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N.,15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
19. *J. J. Ritt, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*,23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
2.. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billingkurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856. No. 62

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 20—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODELL.
45—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment south of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Festers', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1855. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLsboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leuchburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leuchburg, April 28 ,1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROfessional BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swóm.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—Jam Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ken , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, w McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam owe: Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

RESOLUTIONS *adopted by the Democratic National Convention held at Cincinnati, June, 1856, which nominated* JAMES BUCHANAN *and* JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE *for President and Vice President.*

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will, and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country: that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And WHEREAS, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon, entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the forgoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included: which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, north and south, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship, in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the UNION, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO FOREIGN POLICY.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintainance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it; and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Interoceanic Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys, and of the Union at large.

Mr. Avery, chairman of the North Carolina delegation, said: Mr. President, the delegation of North Carolina appeared in this convention with a view to battle for great principles, not for men. The platform adopted by the convention commanded their most heartly approval; it is broad enough to hold every national man within the limits of the republic; nothing can be taken from it without impairing its symmetry; nothing can be added to it without marring its fair proportions. Under these circumstances we have been prepared to sustain the nominee who may be placed upon that platform with no ordinary zeal. We adhered to Franklin Pierce through many ballotings, not only as a matter of choice, as being preferred by us above all others at this time, but because we conceived it a duty imposed upon the South to support him in view of the bold and manly stand taken by his administration in maintaining the laws under the constitution, and upholding the rights of all the States in this Union. When the State of New Hampshire, in a spirit of conciliation, abandoned her favorate son, we felt it our duty to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the distinguished son of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas; and, General Pierce out of the way, we could not have returned to our constituents without having manifested in some way our high appreciation of the eminent services rendered to his country by the author of the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

We have sustained by our votes, thus far, these two eminent men, in no factious spirit; and as it is apparent that the feeling of this convention is in favor of the distinguished son of the Keystone State, we acquiesce in that manifestation of preference made by our political brethren here assembled.—The Hon. James Buchanan was the first choice of North Carolina for President four years ago. He has undergone no change in political sentiments since that time, and our confidence in him has not been in any wise impaired, for the democracy of North Carolina love James Buchanan still. Pending his stay in Europe, events transpired which identified Messrs. Pierce and Douglas more prominently than others with certain leading issues before the country, and, according to the views we entertained respecting their services in that behalf, we could not consistently abandon them while the name of either of them was before the convention; *they* are now both withdrawn, and we come, a united delegation, with a hearty good-will, to the support of the man for whom North Carolina did battle four years ago. On behalf of the North Carolina delegation I cast ten votes for James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

FILLMORE AND THE OLD-LINE WHIGS.—Fillmore's confession of the Know-Nothing faith will disgust and repel such Old-Line Whigs as have opposed the imposture with a consistent devotion to high principle. But, his letter is offensive to Whig susceptibilities in another particular. He roundly asserts that his hopes of restoring peace and preserving the Union, depend on the success of the Know-Nothing party. So contemptuously does he reject the patriotic services of the Old-Line Whigs. Won't they reject him with equal contempt? *Rich. Enq.*

BUILD HIM A MONUMENT.—A Yankee has invented a plague which kills off all who do not pay the printer. It is said to be far more destructive than the consumption. Ought not the craft to perpetuate that Yankee's memory?

Mr. Buchanan's Record.

The following is an extract from the speech of Judge Douglas, before the recent Ratification Meeting in New York:

"My friends, I find that these black republican orators and black republican newspapers have already begun to shed crocodile tears over my own humble fate—(laughter)—because they say that the Convention erected a Douglas platform, and then put Buchanan on it. [Applause.] I wish to invite your attention for a moment to this point, and see whether that platform is not a Buchanan platform as well as a Douglas platform. (Cries of "Yes," "yes.") They say that it is a Douglas platform, because it has endorsed every position that I have taken, not only upon the slavery question and the Kansas and Nebraska question, but also upon the question of our foreign policy. (A voice—"Good for you.") That is true, and because it is true I entered this campaign with heart and soul, ready to devote all my energies to the success of the platform and the candidates who stand upon it. (Great cheering and applause.) Now, my friends, if you will listen for a moment to a brief historical recital, I will show you that James Buchanan and myself have occupied, for years past, ever since I came into public life, precisely the same position upon this slavery question from the beginning to the end. Bear in mind that in 1845 Congress passed an act for the annexation of Texas to this republic; and if you will look at the journals of Congress you will find that I offered the proposition to extend the Missouri compromise line through Texas indefinitely, as far as the Territory should extend. That act passed with that provision in it, and Mr. Buchanan, who was in Mr. Polk's Cabinet at the time, approved of it. (Applause.) In the course of events, war between Mexico and the United States grew out of it, the justice of which Mr. Buchanan asserted, as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet; and I maintained it in the House of Representatives, by my votes and my speech, and my every act as a representative of my State. (Great applause.) When there came a probability that by that war we would acquire territory from Mexico, Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of August, 1846, offered a proposition to prohibit slavery in all the territory we might acquire from Mexico. If that proposition had been adopted, there would have been no territory acquired. It was a proposition to disgrace this country by forcing us to withdraw our armies from Mexico, and make peace with her without getting justice for our wrongs. Do you suppose that a Southern man would have been craven enough to have voted to ratify a treaty containing a clause insulting his own section, his own people, and his own State rights, when it was made as an insult to them! And yet the treaty could not have been approved without a two-thirds vote, at a time when the slaveholding and free States were exactly tied in the Senate. Knowing that the opject of Mr. Wilmot, in offering the proposition, was to force us to an inglorious and ignominious peace with a foreign power, I resisted it with all my might, and offered in lieu of it an amendment to extend the Missouri compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific ocean in the same scene, and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted. In October, 1847, James Buchanan addressed a letter to the Harvest Home Celebration of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in which he urged the extension of the same line of 36 deg. 30 min., called the Missouri compromise, to the Pacific ocean, in the same manner as I had proposed.

[Here the speaker was again interrupted by the loud and long-continued applause which greeted the appearance of the Tenth Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, preceded by a band of music, and a banner bearing the inscription, "Democrats Forever." Halting in front of the platform they unfurled the stars and stripes amidst the cheers of the crowd. Hardly had the applause subsided before another delegation, in solid phalanx, pressed its way through the crowd, which proved to be a delegation from the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club. Their banner, as it was held aloft to the gaze of the crowd, containing the inscription, "We have *Polk-ed* them, we have *Pierce-ed* them, and now we have *Buck-ed* them," was greeted with the most rapturous cheering.]

Order being again restored, Mr. Douglas resumed, amid great cheering, his remarks, as follows:—When I was interrupted by the procession which has just passed, I was saying that in October, 1847, James Buchanan wrote his celebrated "Harvest Home" letter, in which he declared in favor of the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean as a dividing line between free and slave territory.

At this point the cry was that there was a child lost, and a little bright eyed fellow, some five years old, was passed over the heads of the crowd to the front of the platform, where he was held up by Mr. Douglas, who said, "Here is Young America."—(Laughter and cheers)

After this little episode, Mr. Douglas again resumed: In the month of August I introduced in the Senate of the United States an amendment to the Oregon bill, to carry out the proposition of Mr. Buchanan in the Harvest Home letter, to extend the compromise line to the Pacific ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted. That proposition was passed by the Senate, went to the House, and was rejected there by abolition and freesoil votes. (Three groans were here called for and given for the freesoilers.) Don't groan, my friends; that sounds too much like Know Nothing music. (Laughter.) The House of Representatives rejected that proposition by almost a sectional vote, by Northern votes, composed of abolitionists and freescilers, men of abolition proclivities, and arrayed against the true national democracy. It was the rejection of that proposition to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific ocean, as proposed by Mr. Buchanan and as introduced by myself, which led to the turmoil, sectional hatred and hostility from 1848 to 1850. To such an extent did that sectional strife go, the South arrayed against the North and the North against the South, that the purest and most devoted patriots in the land feared for the safety and perpetuity of the republic. Even that gallant and immortal statesman, the great Henry Clay, who had retired from the scenes of his active labors to the shades of Ashland, there to prepare himself for a better state of existence, again took his place in the Senate, the theatre of his greatest achievements and his most patriotic triumphs, to see if he could not do something to quell the storm, calm the troubied waters and restore peace to a distracted country. From the moment Clay arrived among us, he was recognized as the great leader and champion of the Union men of all parties in Congress. The voice of faction was hushed, and the voice of the patriot quelled for a time the storm. Clay was our leader, Cass was our right hand man, Webster stood by his side, and your Dickinsons, Cobbs, Kings, and the other true men, whigs and democrats, alike rallied around the standard-bearer of the Union, prepared to make any sacrifice for the peace and harmony of the republic.

[The Seventeenth Ward Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, preceded by music and banners, here made their appearance, and the speaker was again interrupted by the cheering and applause of the crowd.]

The Chairman cried out—Let them go outside of the crowd, if an outside can be found. [Great laughter and cheering.] The cry is "Still they come."

Mr. Douglas—For five long months the Union men—Whigs and Democrats—forgot past differences, and, animated by one common object, assembled in the Senate Chamber, with Clay in the chair, to devise means by which to save the republic from the consequences which the abolitionists, freesoilers, and factionists were bringing upon the country by this sectional strife. At the end of that period a bright sun dawned upon the republic, and a glorious day was presented to our view. The compromise measures of 1850 were passed, and the joyful intelligence went all over the land that strife had ceased, that sectional controversy had been quelled, faction rebuked, and that patriotism had triumphed in the land. At one of these meetings James Buchanan, then in private life, the sage of Wheatland, wrote his letter congratulating the country upon the great principles established in those measures—the equality of the States, the right of self-government in the Territories, in obedience to the constitution—in short, those principles which it was my fortune, at a subsequent period, to embody in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. [Applause.] Thus you find that Buchanan and myself were together in 1845, on the Texas question, in 1847, on the question of the Missouri Compromise line, in 1850, on the Compromise measures, and in 1852, also, in the election of President Pierce, when the democratic party adopted the great principles of the compromise of 1850, as fundamental articles in the democratic creed. President Pierce was elected for those principles, and the nation rejoiced in his inaugural address. In 1854, it became my duty to bring forward bills to organize Kansas and Nebraska upon the same principles that were incorporated in the compromise of 1850, adopted by the whigs in their convention in Baltimore, and ratified by the American people in the election of President Pierce, in November of that year. The Nebraska bill received the votes of nearly the whole South, in the Senate, and also, a majority of the votes of Northern Senators. It received the majority of the democratic and whig parties of the Union; and yet the black republicans tell you that the North was betrayed. Why, the North voted for that bill by a majority of the Northern States. It was a Northern measure, originating with a Northern Senator, and it was supported by a majority of Northern States. The great principle of the Democracy is equality among the States and self-government, according to the constitution, and that each new State has a right to decide its own institutions for itself. Mr. Douglas, after discussing this question at considerable length, then concluded his speech as follows: The democracy profess to have a creed as broad as the republic, and that extends wherever the flag of the country waves. [Applause.] The enemies of the democracy profess a creed which is sectional and with which they dare not cross the Potomac or Ohio. Their motto is sectional controversy, and their object is to excite the North against the South, father against son, brother against brother, State against State, until the bonds of brotherly love shall be dissolved and the Union sink never to rise again. I ask you, fellow-citizens, if in the headquarters of Washington, in the camp of the revolutionary army, there was ever such an anomaly presented as a Know Nothing lodge proscribing (cries of no, no,) men because of their religious faith or their places of birth. Washington welcomed men of all religious creeds, of all nativities, from all quarters of the globe into his camp, provided they loved liberty, law and free government. Will you prove recreant to those principles, and which seven years of blood and glory achieved for us? Above all things I appeal to the Democracy of the Empire State, to forget past differences and to bury forever those dissensions that have prevailed among you for the last few years. Rally around the standard-bearer now nominated. Let the action of the Cincinnati Convention be a statute of limitations to wipe out the past. (Cries of good, good.) My friends, I congratulate you with the most heartfelt joy upon that reunion which I find now to have taken place among you. It is a harbinger of great glory to come. You are now united upon a common platform, rallying around standard-bearers who are true exponents of our creed. You are now invincible, because you are united; and you are now to be victorious, because you have no discord in your ranks. You are again the empire State of the Union, and I trust that the November election will show that you are worthy of the consideration which in times past the distant and democratic portions of the republic have been free and cordial in awarding to you. [Great applause and cheering.]

For the Standard.

MR. PINEBUR MOCCASIN—*Dear Brother:* I am delited with your remarks on the No Nuthin platform. I have never seen a sarment on any potion of scripter that tended so much to the edifycashun of sinners; but thar is one pint which rests with much force on my mind, and as I yearn in my bowels over thar desolate case, and wish to cler my skurts of these scape-gotes, I will give them line upon line, and precep upon precep, and peradventer tha may listen meekly to a word of exhortashun.

Thar platiorm consists of thirteen planks,—some are full of sap, some are warpt, some are worm-eaten, some rotten, and the whol concarn apears to be bilt on straw and stuble; but I hope the sinners may be saved, even if it is so as by fire. Thar platform is so like a wheel within a wheel, it puzels me much to make out the No of the beast; but by much study an meditashun I think I can read the hand-writin on the wall, and I think it is, *mean, mean tikle, a farce*, on which being interprated, is No Nuthins are waid in the Suthern balance and are found wantin.

These No Nuthins wont stand right squar up for niggers' rites under the constetushun, to cultivate the sile; but the Dimecrats do face the musik in a way that is sublime in the midst of a crooked and pervarse ginerashun. While the No Nuthins love darkness rather than light, what the Dimicrats hear in secret tha proclaim on the houstops; thar works are known and red of all men; but the No Nuthins are as hard to be understood as the book of revelashuns.

Now, brother Pinebur, let us have a dash at thar platform, and come at once to the pint. If "domestick affairs" means niggers in thar seventh plank, why did the pesky fools rail at our good president for repeelin the Mysoura compamise, which enabled them to scrouge the niggers in? Give them fits Bro. Pinebur, for thar desate and checanery—cry aloud and spare not—hew them down in gilgal, and let them grone in spirit for their manifold sins.

Now, Bro. Pinebur, I am gwine to let you know what my wife says—(and she is some on a text)—she says the tarnal No Nuthins put in thar seventh plank to let in the God-forsaken Momans, and I think as how the old woman is rite; for these No Nuthins, bein hard up for provender, and nearly out of soap, slipt in that plank to get the Moman vote. So tha put it in for thar benefit, so tha can come into the Union with as many wives as tha choose; that's what is ment by regilatin thar "domestic affairs." How these rascally goteish sinners lick thar chops as tha mount this broad American platform. Now, all I have to say, Bro. Moccasin, in conclusion is, If those Momans continue to regilate thar domestic affairs, and do thar duty on the seventh plank, thar will soon be natives enuf to rule America, and snap thar fingers at the cussed furriners. BAREBONES OF ANSON.

PINEBUR MOCCASIN, Esq.

The last Milton Chronicle, speaking of the merits of the two candidates for Governor, has the following of the accomplished Bragg:

"Gov. Bragg is a gentleman, and one of conceded talents. In infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth, and his talents owe their origin to the dimes and not to the man."

That Gov. Bragg is a gentleman and of acknowledged talents no one will presume to deny; that "in infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth" is as false as the motive which sngggested it is malicious. Gov. Bragg is the son of a mechanic—a carpenter—who labored hard to give each of his sons, three in number, a liberal education; knowing that a good education was the best capital for a young man to commence life with, he by the sweat of his brow accumulated a sufficiency for attaining this great object of his life. He *educated* his three sons, he gave them little or nothing more. One is now the Executive of North Carolina; another has been a member of Congress and a Judge of the Supreme Court in Alabama: and the other is known by the appellation:—"A little more grape!" Capt. Bragg, won in the cause of his country in the late war with Mexico—the war in which John A. Gilmer took sides with the enemies of his country alongside with Tom Corwin, of Ohio, who wished the Mexicans to welcome the *American Soldiers "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."* A son of a mechanic rocked in the cradle of wealth! To what resorts will not Know Nothing demagogues be led to array the poor men of our country against one who has been, and is yet, the poor man's friend! *Sailsbury Banner.*

As for Mr. Buchanan himself, he is, from his whole eminent public career, in present circumstances, as acceptable a man as could be presented to the support of the Southern people. He has great political experience, great moderation of character, a thorough acquaintance with our foreign and domestic policies, and has always maintained those principles of conservatism that are, in these times of wild and lawless adventure, so important to the peace, dignity, and honorable character, of the Confederacy. We think the whole country can safely entrust their interests to his guardianship. He has been so long and prominently identified with the history of the country, as Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England, that it is quite unnecessary for us to dwell upon his political career. Undoubtedly he is, by universal consent, one of the most eminent men of the country. *Charleston Mercury.*

REMARKS OF Hon. BEDFORD BROWN.

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting, held in the city of Richmond, June 13, 1856.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN of North Carolina having been introduced to the meeting, and received with enthusiastic applause, said he would not, in the response which he had risen to make, proceed in his remarks without returning his thanks to the distinguished assemblage then before him for the honor done him; an honor greatly enhanced by the eventful occasion which had called them together, and by the historic associations connected with the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. Aptly termed, as she had been, the mother of States and of statesmen, with unfading laurels won in the field and in the cabinet, she was ever ready to gallantly battle for the liberty of the citizen, the reserved rights of the States and the Federal Constitution as it is written. Allied to Virginia as the ancient State was which he had lately in part represented, at the Cincinnati Convention, by neighborhood, by the ties of kindred, and by identity of interest—a State first to declare for independence—he could venture to pledge her hearty co-operation in the great battle which was to decide the fate of the Constitution and of the Union of the States. He would go further and predict for her intrepid Democracy a most triumphant victory.

In replying to the allusion so courteously made to the past—he would say a very humble past—which he had borne in the councils of the federal government, during the administration of President Jackson, and that immediately succeeding it, he felt now, as then, that their great leading measures, the proclamation and force bill excepted, were on the side of right, the constitution and the country. The defeat of the re-charter of the United States Bank and the establishment of the constitutional treasury in 1838, must ever be regarded as the brightest achievements in the entire history of our civil policy; the constitutional treasury as its crowning glory.

He came now, to speak of the occasion which had called that large assemblage together—the ratification of the nominations for President and Vice President. Although his State had at her Democratic State Convention, expressed her preference for another, whose administration met her cordial approval; yet, he did not hesitate to say, that none would be found, more gallantly doing battle for the cause, than her Democracy. It was his fortune to have been associated with Mr. Buchanan in the Senate of the United States in the latter years of President Jackson's administration, and the larger part of Mr. Van Buren's, and to have lived with him a session, in the same mess. As a debater, Mr. Buchanan was, in that class of master spirits, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, which gave to the Senate so much, and such distinguished celebrity. No gentleman with whom it was my fortune to have been acquainted, was more marked for a high Senatorial bearing, and for dignity and courtesy in debate. He is pre-eminently entitled to a high rank in that class of great men, now nearly passed away, who are, in the true sense of the word, *statesmen*, in contradistinction to *the mere politician.*

True to the constitutional rights of the South, to the reserved rights of the States, and to the liberty of the citizen, Mr. Buchanan, if chosen—and it may now be regarded as a popular decree, wanting only the forms of an election to give it effect—will carry to the Executive Chair all the experience, ability and elements of character required for an able and successful administration of the government.

Mr. B. said in all his experience of public affairs, he had never known a nomination which had called forth a finer or a loftier sentiment of nationality. It was not the mere name of Mr. Buchanan or his merits as a statesman, great as they undoubtedly are; much of it was to be ascribed to the difficulties impending over the nation, and the profound anxiety which all good men, of all sections, felt for the results to the country. In the midst of these menacing difficulties, which lowered over our political horizon, the people from every part of this great confederacy, sent up delegates to consult as to the men and the measures necessary to save the country—aye, more, they sent up a strong sentiment of patriotic nationality and common brotherhood of feeling, which, with irresistable force, pronounced the Constitution and Federal Union sacred, and have written the "*esto perpetua*," in ineffacable letters, on our noble institutions. Never did all of the pestilent *affiliated isms* of the day, receive sterner rebuke—never was a stronger assurance given of the continuance of our glorious federal Union, and never a more beautiful testimony displayed of the capacity of the people for self-government. What a sublime spectacle to contemplate! In other countries imperial rescripts are enforced at the point of the bayonet, to secure what they call law and order. In our's, the great mass of our citizens rally to the support of the laws and Constitution, and achieve their triumph by the potency of the public voice at the ballot box.

And, continued Mr. B., to what State is more eminently due this great honor, than to Pennsylvania, "the Keystone of the federal arch?" True to the great principles of constitutional liberty, she took her stand, in the memorable contest between Jefferson and the elder Adams, in favor of the rights of the States and the Constitution, and, with rare exceptions since, has pursued the same line of political conduct. She rebuked, in 1814, the Hartford Convention, and presented a barrier to its dangerous designs. Now, as then, she comes forward to discountenance the treasonable designs of the present day. All honor, therefore, to the patriotic commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The distinguished gentleman, Mr. Breckinridge, said Mr. Brown, has well earned a national reputation, and is in every respect worthy of the high honor for which he is proposed.

Mr. B. said the principles involved in this contest rose far above party. It was emphatically a contest fer the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. Victory would give peace and harmony to the country. Defeat would bring with it disasters that could not be calculated. He could then say to men of all parties, come to the rescue, "'tis Rome that demands your aid," it is the country and the Constitution that call for succor, against the combined assaults which menace them. Let us then, plant the stars and stripes of the federal Union on the outer wall of the Constitution, and the patriot citizens of our land rallying around it, will decree its safety, and that it shall long continue to wave over a great, prosperous and united nation.

This is a brief outline of Mr. Brown's address, which, during its delivery, was received with repeated demonstrations of applause.

OUR PLATFORM.—The Chicago *Tribune* (Black Republican) thus states the substance of the Cincinnati platform:

BUCHANAN'S PLATFORM.—On the slavery question the platform adopted for Buchanan comprises these points:

1st. Congress has no power to exclude slavery from any territory.

2nd. The people of a Territory have no power to prohibit slavery so long as the Territorial Government lasts.

3d. Squatter Sovereignty is a humbug, and no longer a plank in the Democratic creed.

4th. "State Equality" means the right of slave holders to take their slaves into the public domain, by virtue of the slave laws of the slave States.

5th. That slavery is national and freedom sectional.

6th. That the people of a territory can only exclude slavery from among them after they have formed a State Constitution and been admitted into the Union.

7th. That Kansas must be kept out of the Union, on the plea of want of population until the Free State men are murdered or driven out and the slave holders firmly planted under the protection of the general government.

8th. That any man denying the foregoing doctrine is a traitor, and should be dealt with accordingly.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CELEBRATION.—The last Greensboro' Patriot contains the following strange announcement:

"The committee of arrangements in relation to the celebration of the completion of the N. C. Rail Road, have had the same under their consideration, and for various reasons unnecessary to mention here, but well understood in this community, have agreed to dispense with the celebration entirely.

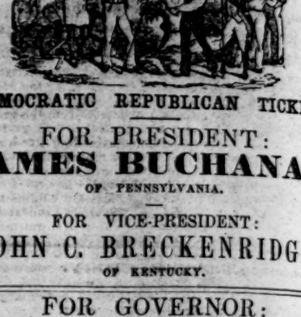
COMMITTEE.

The *partyism* introduced into the affairs of this road by the "Greensboro" caniddate for Governor, (Mr. Gilmer) has probably something to do with the determination not to celebrate.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1856.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN,	of Pasquotank,
3rd, "	M. B. SMITH,	of New Hanover,
4th, "	GASTON H. WILDER,	of Wake,
5th, "	S. E. WILLIAMS,	of Alamance,
6th, "	THOS. SETTLE, JR.,	of Rock'ham.
7th, "	R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg.
8th, "	W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Wilmington Herald announces that the friends of Mr. Gilmer have made the following appointments:

Washington, Beaufort county,		June	23d
Greenville, Pitt	"	"	24th
Newbern, Craven	"	"	26th
Beaufort, Carteret	"	"	28th
Jacksonville, Onslow	"	July	1st
Trenton, Jones	"	"	2d
Kinston, Lenoir	"	"	3d
Snow Hill, Greene	"	"	4th

Gov. Bragg, it is understood, will accompany Mr. Gilmer.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to state that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Yanceyville,	July 1st.
Liberty, Randolph,	July 10th.
Haywood, Chatham,	" 12th.
Patterson's Store, Alamance,	" 18th.
Troy, Montgomery,	" 31st.
Asheborough, Randolph,	August 1st.

The Democratic Platform.

We publish to-day in full, the Resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, embodying the platform of the national Democratic party. We do this, in order that all our readers may have a copy for reference; and we shall print in addition a large number in handbill form, for circulation among the people. Every Democrat, every Southern rights' man, every anti-Know Nothing, and every friend of the Constitution and the Union may point with pride to this platform, and stand upon it, as the only one which can bear aloft our institutions and our liberties above the floods of fanaticism and sectional strife, and preserve them from ruin. Read this platform to your neighbors, and see that all who want a copy of it are supplied. There is no "verbiage"—no double-dealing, no evasion in it or about it. It meets every question fairly, directly and completely. That portion of it which refers to our domestic policy, and to the question of slavery, including the fugitive-slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska act, *was unanimously adopted*—the members rising enthusiastically to their feet, and proclaiming their heartfelt devotion to the great and saving doctrines therein set forth. It was not only adopted with unanimity, but in advance of the nominations, thus showing that the party thought of *principles* before *men*. *Let it be circulated from the seashore to the mountains*, as one of the best, if not the very best of campaign documents that could be placed in the hands of the people. All the Democrats ask is a fair hearing—a full and unprejudiced examination of their principles. They make no appeals to sectional feelings—they rely not upon bickerings or hatreds between sects and races. Their chart is THE CONSTITUTION; and when that ceases to lead they halt in their course,—they walk by no other light than that which illumined the pathway of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson.

☞ "VIRGINIA POLITICS, 1855—LIFE OF GOV. WISE," is the title

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

Our readers will find below the admirable and impressive letter of Mr. Buchanan, accepting the nomination for the Presidency. No extended comment on this letter would be expected of us, or is needed. It speaks for itself. It breathes, in the largest and fullest measure, that national comprehensive patriotism, and those great and sound Democratic principles which are so worthy of the candidate of such a party and of the man. Mr. Buchanan appeals to no prejudices, to no passions. He addresses his countrymen, not by sections, but as a whole united people; and he heads the only party, and occupies the only ground which can save us from impending evils, and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union:

LANCASTER, June 13th, 1856.

SIR:—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The Convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the republic will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that the public tranquility will be established; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of

Your fellow-citizens,
JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHADSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JNO. L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
W. PRESTON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HON JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to be two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human fore-knowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will, therefore, excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment it we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. JOHN E. WARD, W. A. RICHARDSON, HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. G. BROWN, JOHN L. MANNING, JOHN FORSYTH, W. PRESTON, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, and HORATIO SEYMOUR, Committee, &c.

Voice of the People.

A well informed friend in Macon county, says:

"As to politics in this county, Know Nothingism is fast dying out. I think Gov. Bragg will go over the Blue Ridge with a majority. We have but one candidate in Macon, Col. A. Hall, democrat; nor do I think there will be any opposition to him."

A friend in McDowell writes:

"Perhaps you would like to know how dead Know Nothingism is in Western Carolina. Sam is certainly dead in this section, his brains bleaching on Clingman's Peak of the Black Mountain, his bones perhaps stowed away in a dark back room of the "Spectator" office, and his wooly hair distributed among the third degree members as memorials of the departed. Things have changed very materially in this region since last summer. There were then three K. N. papers published west of the Blue Ridge, and now there is but one, and its influence *very* limited. The people of Western Carolina, generally, have discarded K. N'ism, and say they will vote for no man that belongs to the miserable midnight concern. Even here in McDowell, where the Whig party always had a large majority, the *thing* is dead as Julius Cæsar, and the mark of the beast is indelibly written upon the forehead of the corpse. It has politically killed every man of promise that joined and stuck to it.

J. C. Whitson is the anti-K. N. candidate for representative in this county. So far he has no opposition, and no prospect of any; *for Sam is dead.* Mr. Whitson is prepared to use them up on all occasions. No party, making any pretensions to strength, was ever weaker than is the K. N. party here.

The candidates for Governor have been among us, and the prospects of Gov. Bragg are most glorious. They addressed the people of this county on the 23d of May. Gov. Bragg opened the discussion, and spoke two hours to a delighted audience. The effort was a great one, and the effect all that could be desired. His speech was interspersed with spicy anecdotes, which occasionally called forth tremendous applause. But oh; how sad the disciples of Sam looked. And Mr. Gilmer didn't look much better.

After Gov. Bragg concluded, Mr. Gilmer arose and commenced by complimenting us on the beauty of our mountain scenery—thought if we only had a Railroad we would be the happiest and most prosperous people in the world—wanted a mammoth bank—a convention—didn't like Frank Pierce—did't know whether he was Nebraska or anti-Nebraska—a great friend to, and entirely in favor of Fillmore and Donelson—and finally, a strong Gilmer man. The general impression, after the discussion, was that Gilmer was completely used up. But just wait till the first Thursday in August, and then he and his followers will be convinced of their weakness. If the whole State will vote as Western Carolina, Gilmer will be beaten between ten and fifteen thousand."

An old friend in Randolph says:

"We want our brethren of Alamance to bring out a candidate in the Senate to beat the K. N. candidate, Dr. Holt. I know several K. N. councils in this county that are nearly extinct."

A friend in Chatham writes:

"I did not feel the force of your remarks on the cash system till the Standard stopped coming to me. Enclosed is $11 to pay up old scores and continue it. I approve the plan—you will not lose a good subscriber by it. You need not think to shake us off in any such way. K. Nism made a drowning effort at our county court."

Another friend in Randolph writes:

"The "Sams" in this county do not seem to be in so good condition as they were twelve months ago. The candidates nominated by a county convention, will find this summer's campaign to be one of the most troublesome ones they ever engaged in. There are many Whigs who will not vote for the K. N. candidates. Bragg's vote will be increased in this county."

A friend in Rockingham writes:

"Enclosed is $2 to renew my subscription. You can't choke *me* off by your cash system. Of all the men now living I think James Buchanan merits the high station to which he is about to be called. I trust in God that Buchanan and victory will be the watchwords of every friend of this glorious Union. What I say to you I say to all: Work while it is day. Give K. Nism, which I look upon as the last *ism* under the sun, no abiding place in the Old North State."

Another friend in Rockingham writes:

"Last week being our county court week, and the usual time for the candidates to declare themselves, some of us were much surprised, (after George D. Boyd had declared himself a candidate for re-election to the Senate,) to see a real bona fide Know Nothing mount the rostrum and declare himself his opponent for that seat. You will agree with me, gentlemen, that he is a *green 'un*, to run against a clear majority of twelve hundred. I am pleased to hear from the mountains such cheering news for Gov. Bragg, and hope a good report may be heard from the East; which I am satisfied will be the case wherever the candidates discuss the now pending questions. John A. Gilmer cannot sustain his positions in the East, nor can he in this section; his vote will fall short of his party strength last election. He will get a few votes in this county from personal friendship, though but few. I want 10,000 at least, and as many more as we can get, so that Jno. A. Gilmer, who has swayed Guilford so long, may find that she is a small part of the State. Push the good work forward, and may you be well remunerated in "the tangible" during the canvass, and doubly rewarded on the 7th of August, by a large Democratic gain for Gov. Bragg, and an increased majority in the next Assembly; in which, gentlemen, I will be a feeble co-worker."

"By Authority."

Know Nothings are "disgusted with the wild hunt after offiee," as the announcements of candidates for the Commons in Guilford very conclusively prove. The Greensboro' Patriot has a list of *five* only, one of whom the editor of the Patriot is which, and commences, "We are authorized to announce," &c. He is authorized to announce himself! By whom? By his council, we presume. Hope he will have a good time of it when the "office" comes along and strikes him; or it may be that by a "special dispensation," he is "authorized" to "hunt" for it. But there must be two of the five candidates running without authority, (as the county is entitled to only three members,) thereby "perjuring" themselves and also subjecting themselves to expulsion. Of course the Editor is not one of these, as he acts "by authority."

STILL THEY COME.—Where so many friends are sending us clubs of subscribers, from all parts of the State, it may seem invidious to mention any particular ones; but we cannot forbear a public expression of our thanks to a couple of gentlemen in Alamance who sent us, a few days ago, a club of *thirty-one* yearly subscribers, with the cash. Such manifestations of approval of our course, and above all, of devotion to the cause of Democracy, are truly encouraging. We shall endeavor to do our whole duty, not doubting of, but still working for, a glorious victory.

Since the above was in type, a friend in Franklin has sent us a club of twelve yearly subscribers; and several friends have sent us clubs of campaign subscribers, to all of whom we return our thanks. Our new books are rapidly filling up, but we yet have room for more. There are no documents so good and so cheap as newspapers.

ATTENTION! OLD LINE WHIGS.—We again invite the attention of old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs to the following article from the Fayetteville Argus. No Democratic paper has ever spoken in half so bitter terms of the old line Whig party. This article, be it remembered, is by authority, for Mr. Cameron, the Editor of the Argus, *is one of the K. N. Electors for the State at large.*—Can Whigs vote for such a man as Elector?

"TORIES UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now.—Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them.—Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT HAW RIVER.—We are requested to state that there will be a Ratification Meeting at Haw River, Alamance, on Saturday next, the 28th. Several able speakers are expected. All persons are invited to attend.

SEE-SAW.—The man that wrote the letter in reply to Mr. Clingman's is *Reade;* but the abolition ex-Governor of Kansas is *Reeder.*

Gov. Bragg in the East.

A friend in Gates writes us, that Mr. Gilmer's speech at Gatesville on the 14th, was not equal to the expectations of his friends. He labored a good deal on the defensive, and "the people grew tired and sleepy." His speech there was a rehash of his former efforts, altered and varied to suit the locality; and upon the whole, we learn that he lost by the discussion.

Of Gov. Bragg our correspondent says—

"I shall not do him the injustice to attempt any thing like a sketch of his remarks. He held the people of Gates in breathless attention, while he bore down like an army with banners on the rotten works of the enemy. I mean no disparagement to Mr. Gilmer when I declare, that for force and propriety of conception, strength of argument, historical and political research, scathing wit and side-splitting humor, the speech of Gov. Bragg excelled any I ever heard. At times a pin could have been heard to drop, so breathlessly hung the audience upon his words; and then he would call out thundering applause by the dexterous blows he would give "Sam" under the short ribs. He thoroughly exposed Know Nothingism in all its deformities and enormities. The Governor spoke for two hours, meeting and overthrowing every position taken by his opponent. I never have witnessed such a triumph. I need scarcely add that he will carry Gates by a large majority."

We are under obligations to a friend in Chowan for the following interesting account of the discussion in Edenton:

For the Standard.

The Discussion in Chowan.

The Democrats of our little county will long remember, Messrs. Editors, the 16th day of June, 1856, with the liveliest satisfaction—the Know Nothings, with utter chagrin! Two years ago we rallied enthusiastically to the support of Bragg—in this campaign we led the column in declaring in favor of his re-nomination; and, as sure as the sun shines, we shall be among the nearest to him on the 7th of August next, bearing him on to victory!

If oratory be the ability to imprint upon the minds of others, with force and rapidity, sentiments of which we ourselves are possessed, Gov. Bragg is indeed an orator. His complete and withering exposure of Mr. Gilmer's position on the question of Free Suffrage; his triumphant vindication of Franklin Pierce and his administration from the unjust and unjustifiable aspersions of his competitor; his clear exposition and noble defence of the Kansas and Nebraska bill; his solemn and impressive warning to men of all parties to watch the brewing storm; and his thrilling appeals to them not to be deceived, while awake and conscious, must have found a responsive echo in every heart, not gangrened by the deepest-dyed prejudice, or lost to the influence of a patriotic motive! His ridicule of the dark-lantern order was extremely provoking, and his repartee, when interrupted by Mr. Gilmer, truly admirable. While he was speaking, and after he had concluded, the pride of every Democrat in having such a leader was acknowledged in the smile upon his face. Intelligent and unprejudiced K. N's themselves conceded his triumph; accounting for it in the fact that Bragg has but few equals, perhaps no superior, as a debater, in the State of North-Carolina.

To enter, Messrs. Editors, into a full detail of their respective speeches, would be to reiterate a great deal that has already appeared in your columns; besides, occupy too much of your space; and too, Mr. G. delivered his in such a shape—

"If shape it might be called, that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb"—

as utterly to defeat any attempt of this sort.

He opened the discussion by congratulating our citizens on the many resources of this section, the fine appearance of the country, the attainments in the science of agriculture, and concluded his preface by intimating that it is here in his power he would make every man rich. If Mr. Gilmer's a demagogue, I confess I have mistaken the true meaning of the word. Boasted just here that he was no sectionalist—was the same in East, West, and middle North-Carolina; but took very good care, Messrs. Editors, to say nothing about his favorite bank scheme, which he so lengthily argued in the West, and nothing about raising the tax on capital at interest, which charge, when made by Gov. Bragg in his speech, he on the contrary denied, and promised when he came to rejoin he would explain; which he omitted to do.

You ought to have seen him come up to Free Suffrage. He did it with a swell. He found the hill, however, rather too steep, and every step he'd take, he'd be thrown back two. His own friends saw him labor, and sympathised.—One hour was taken up in a confused explanation of his course on this subject. I venture to say not ten men left that Court House with a proper conception of Mr. G's position; and therein is his artfulness! He asserts his opinions boldly; but before he leaves them you lose sight of them in the rubbish which he throws around them, in the shape of qualifications, conditions, amendments, &c. He wants a convention. Why? Not only to get Free Suffrage, which he has so steadily opposed, but also to give the people the power to elect their own magistrates. Why the latter? Because the difference in the county taxes under the present, and that system would educate every poor girl and poor boy in the county. The old Pee Dee wagoner is out done. Shade of the "sheer of the public lands!"

He urged his opposition to some features of the revenue bill in this connection, which he boasted his honesty compelled him to mention here as elsewhere. Of this you have been advised.

Federal politics next engrossed his attention. He opposed the whole administration of Franklin Pierce on account of two or three injudicious appointments. Soule and Belmont—couldn't speak English. (In reply, Gov. Bragg wished that his friend Gilmer or himself could speak it as well as the former;) intimated that Franklin Pierce was the cause of bloodshed in Kansas; read what others said, but said nothing himself about the Kansas and Nebraska bill; made the Democrats responsible for the election of Banks, (but never once referred to the final vote;) almost wept over the evil times into which we had fallen, and here, methought I could detect a shade of remorse that his party were the secret cause; related a few amusing anecdotes, and wound up this tissue of misrepresentations, by insinuating that if Fillmore were elected President, and Gilmer Governor, peace and prosperity would be restored to the country.

Gov. Bragg arose; it was the dinner hour, of which many K. N's were glad to take advantage. Mr. Gilmer looked too as if he had rather dine on any other sort of repast than that which Gov. B. was about to spread before him.

After returning his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their generous support two years ago, by a few happy remarks, he completely paralized the effect of Mr. Gilmer's anecdotes, which composed by far the strongest portion of his speech.

He regretted that issues of a sectional character were ever introduced; that he had always avoided them; and was only induced to discuss them when forced upon him by his competitor. He charged upon Mr. Gilmer in an overwhelming manner, his uniform opposition to Free Suffrage in the General Assembly; his vote in favor of Graham's revolutionary convention bill; his "no" to Mr. Cherry's amendment, proposing that if a convention be called the members be sworn to leave the basis undisturbed, and in this wise so thoroughly exposed the inconsistency of Mr. G's past course and present professions, as certainly to leave no doubt as to his true position on the mind of any one present.

The Governor next paid his respects to Mr. G's bank scheme, the claims of which he had here omitted to present; proved his inconsistency even in this, by showing that in the last Legislature Mr. G. voted against what he now proposed and advocated; and after considering as briefly and concisely as possible Mr. G's amendments, upon which he was disposed to place so much stress to the exclusion of weightier matters, he exhibited his little books, which came from over the Blue Ridge, much to the amusement of his audience. They contained the ritual, oaths, signs, grips, &c., of the dark-lantern party, of which his competitor was a conspicuous member.

Not having time, however, to waste upon these, he hurried to the consideration of national affairs. And here followed one of the most compact and powerful efforts it has ever been my good fortune to listen to. Shame upon my competitor, (said he,) that he urges as good reason for unceasing warfare against an administration that has ever stood by the rights of the South, a few objectionable appointments to office. If that was cogent argument, he could tell him that Fillmore had associated with him in his cabinet Tom Corwin—a rank free-soiler—had appointed to office Judge Conklin—once a free-soiler, and now a miserable black Republican; and hosts of others, whom he could, but scorned to mention; charged upon him with telling effect, his avowed opposition to the Nebraska bill, which here he (Mr G.) had failed to mention; said that however disagreeable it was, he must tell him that, in occupying this dangerous ground, he stood with Seward, Sumner, Wilson & Co., and in direct opposition to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, from whose noble speech in defence of that bill, Gov. Bragg quoted largely; repelled the charge of Mr. G. that the Democrats in Congress had contributed to the election of Banks, by showing that this lamentable result was brought about by the defection of six national Americans, who, upon the final and decisive ballot, instead of voting for Aiken, as they had frequently done before, threw away their votes on Fuller, who himself had dodged, under the miserable pretence of being paired off with a gentleman who was present; passed a high eulogium upon the character of Mr. Buchanan, who stood upon a platform constitutional and conservative, and in vindicating President Pierce from the charge of being leagued with abolitionism, paid a tribute to that great man and those noble Northern Democrats who have stood by us in every struggle, that will never be forgotton by those who heard it, and which was received with enthusiastic applause.

He had repeatedly defied Mr. Gilmer to discuss the Philadelphia platform, but could get nothing from him on the subject. Replied to what Mr. Gilmer was pleased to term the squatter sovereignty feature of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by reminding him that Mr. Fillmore had signed the Washington Territorial bill, containing that identical provision. Gov. Bragg concluded his splendid effort by appealing earnestly to his hearers to be "up and doing"—vigilant and active, and a certain victory would be the gratifying result.

Mr. Gilmer arose to reply, with evident impatience; said he had said what he had said; that what his opponent had said was not so. You couldn't, Messrs. Editors, make heads or tails of what he was driving after. He related an anecdote—his favorite resort, and sat down, discomfitted.

Gov. Bragg arose to rejoin, with dignified composure, and regretted that his competitor had allowed his equinimity to be disturbed, which the latter denied with a very bad grace. He pleasantly continued his remarks about the Bolters' and black republican conventions North, when his time ran out, and he retired amid the applause of a highly delighted set of Democrats.

After exchanging congratulations with his friends, the boat arrived, when he left for Plymouth, amid the cheers of his friends and the booming of cannon, fired beneath a banner inscribed, BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, BRAGG, and VICTORY.

CHOWAN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1856.

The two Houses of Congress will resume the consideration of the business of the session on Monday—at least such will be presumed to be the case, although it is probable that the House of Representatives will devote itself exclusively for a week or two, to hearing campaign speeches for use during the Presidential election. The Senate may proceed on the even tenor of its way, interrupted at distant intervals only by the sound of the electioneering trumpet, the other House claiming active jurisdiction over the politics of the country. The nominations are all made, the field is now before the political topographer, and multitudinous reports of interesting and important discoveries may be daily expected.

Irregular sessions have been held in both Houses during the week—the House being generally without a quorum, and therefore unable to do any thing. The proceedings of the Senate furnish but little interest. Mr. Clayton on Monday submitted a proposition for the pacification of matters in Kansas, which seems to meet with but little favor. Its effect would be to commence the organization of the Kansas Territory de novo, beginning with a census of the actual inhabitants, an election of a Territorial Legislature, the abrogation of many of the laws heretofore passed, and so on. It is an expedient merely to avoid the direct issue growing out of the treasonable conduct of the freesoilers in Kansas, ignoring the past, and leaving the field open for a repitition of violence and law-breaking. The issue has already been met in Kansas, and there need be no fears lest the U. S. authorities will succomb to those who are setting the laws at open defiance.

The Congressional Commission has returned, and a report may be expected at an early day, perhaps two reports—representing the majority and minority of the Commission. It is said, on what authority I know not, that the report detailing the actual condition of affairs in Kansas, will not sustain the exciting accounts sent eastward for the last three months. Within two or three days, it has been announced that quiet prevails, and that law and order are resuming their proper supremacy. So long as the Congressional Commission remained in the Territory, disturbances and strife prevailed; it has returned, and immediately quiet is restored. An apt illustration of the true character of the alarming accounts received from that quarter during the last three months, occurred the day of Mr. Whitfield's return to Washington. Simultaneously with his arrival here, a telegraphic despatch was received, announcing a terrific collision between a body of pro-slavery men under Whitfield's command and the U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, in which the former were completely routed and dispersed. Mr. Whitfield's first knowledge of this wonderful telegraphic battle reached him in Washington. Of course it was a falsehood, manufactured for effect, by some abolitionist who was not correctly advised of Mr. Whitfield's movements.

Kansas will be the leading subject of discussion during the remainder of the session, being the only thing that can hold the black Republicans together during this Congress. Next winter, after Buchanan and Breckenridge have been triumphantly elected, that party will drop to pieces and be dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The question will not be settled during this session, but it will have lost its importance when the Presidential campaign is over. No further legislation is absolutely necessary. The people of the Territory can go on making their own laws and protecting their own interests, and when the requisite population has been reached, they will organize a State government under the direction of Congress, when it will be admitted without serious opposition. The crisis in Kansas is passed; it has been transferred to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sumner with his sore head, is rusticating at Francis P. Blair's country residence. The evidence of two of the medical gentlemen, who attended him at different times, has effectually pricked the bubble of martyrdom, blown up by his friends with so much earnestness and zeal. These gentlemen are leading members of their profession in this City, and their statements are entirely worthy of the confidence of the public. Mr. Sumner's excursion into the country will secure to him the sympathies of the Northern public a few days longer.

The Democratic ratification meeting in this City on Wednesday evening was the largest one ever held here, ten or fifteen thousand persons having congregated in the City Hall square. It is manifest that the Democratic nominees are the representatives of the moderate and conservative citizen every where, whatever may have been his former political associations. Even the conductors of the old National Intelligencer seem wavering at this crisis between their dislike of the Democratic platform and of Democratic principles and their admiration of the nominees personally. The old line Whigs will meet in Convention in Louisville on the 4th of July, and until then the Intelligencer will remain uncommitted as to its course during the compaign.

The Know Nothing seceders, the seceders from the seceders, and the black Republican, have each presented their candidates. Your fellow-citizen, the gentleman from *Hartford*, as brother Ford Taylor used to say, has acually reached the step next to the goal of his ambition; the seceders from the seceders have chosen him their candidate for the Vice Presidency. He should make the most of this nomination, remembering that there is a tide in the affairs of men—that an opportunity once lost may never be regained. Banks' nomination was one for appearances only, to be withdrawn unless the black Republicans concurred in their choice. Fremont and his woolly horse are fit exponents of black Republicanism. His expeditions across the Rocky Mountains excited much attention because of the sufferings endured and the lives lost—that is, because they were in every respect failures. With the opposition at the North divided between Fillmore and Fremont, it is difficult to select a State that may not be carried for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Much attention is directed at the present time to the relations existing between our government and that of England, and some apprehensions are even entertained that a war will quickly follow. The future, however, does not present a gloomy prospect to one analyzing carefully the actual condition of the questions in dispute between the two countries.—Lord Clarendon's explanation and apology were considered ample by Mr. Marcy, so far as the international offence extended; Mr. Crampton's dismissal was placed on personal grounds alone. It would be a petty revenge to dismiss Mr. Dallas by way of retaliation; that would be an international offence, not personal to Mr. Dallas himself but intended as an insult to our government, and may be set down as altogether improbable. The English ministry will prefer rather to drop the matter until the close of this administration, when a new representative may be appointed to present himself after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration. Mr. Crampton's dismissal settled the enlistment controversy. The Central American question remains open, but Walker will settle that in due time. England is pressing for arbitration, that she may gracefully escape from a diplomatic dilemma, perhaps. The controversy may continue between the diplomatists, but peace will continue to exist between the two countries.

MECKLENBURG.

PHILADELPHIA June 21, 1856.

The political opponents of the Democratic party present at this moment an appearance which can only be described as "confusion worse confounded." Broken into sections, and every section governed by one *idea*, they are each endeavoring to thrust forth their pigmies upon the political arena as alone worthy of public confidence. Satisfied with his adherence to their own petty prejudices, and totally regardless of how much he may be deficient in talent and experience, they demand the elevation of some "golden calf" or dishonest fanatic to the responsible offices of President and Vice President of the United States. One section of the black republicans, denominated the "Jersey bolters," have nominated Com. Stockton, of New Jersey, as President, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, as Vice President. The former owes his nomination to the fact of his wealth, enabling him to be a ruling member of that giant monopoly, "The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company," whose power in the State of New Jersey is as absolute as that of any Southern planter over his plantation, and whose State Legislature meets only to pass the edicts of the Directors of the Company. In their selection for Vice President, it is to be presumed they were influenced by the hope that the candidate's well known religious tendencies would procure a heavy vote among the professors of Mormonism.

Another convention of the same hue (black republicanism) has been in session in this city for the last week. Their selection of a candidate for the Presidency displays an appreciation of qualification for that high station which will astonish the class called "old fogies." Every man acknowledges that their candidate, Col. Fremont, is an intrepid traveller—a bold rider and a man of great physical endurance, which qualities have enabled him to be of service in the exploration of the routs over the Rocky Mountains. But every man is also aware that the life of the prairie rider, or a Rocky Mountain trapper is not that which best qualifies a man for the various duties of a government like ours. In the ancient Republics of Greece a man of Col. Fremont's attributes might obtain a crown of laurels in the Olympian games; but the administration of public affairs were not entrusted to men for their physical strength. The people of Greece knew, what the Philadelphia Convention seem to be ignorant of, that it requires tact, talent, and above all, experience, to direct the intricate machinery of domestic government and foreign negotiations. The friends of Col. Fremont ought to have left him in private life to enjoy the immense wealth acquired by his land speculations in California, where, rumor says, he was most successful in the game of "land grabbing." It is generally thought that the Col. has fallen into the hands of those who bled "Live Oak George" so handsomely, and are now playing the same game with him by tickling his vanity and thereby securing a portion of "*them three barrels of gold dust*" which it is popularly reported he has brought from California.

The mirth which is excited by the idea of running such a man as Fremont against Buchanan is somewhat allayed by the reflection that there are men calling themselves "American republicans," who are so lost to every feeling of respect for our character as a nation as to select for the highest office of the Republic, a man whose antecedents prove him to be better qualified to contend with Yankee Sullivan or Tom Hyer, than to fill the Executive chair of the American Republic.

It was the gold, not the steel of the Patrician's which overthrew the Roman republic. It was the gold torn from the distant provinces of the Republic which enabled Cæsar to first corrupt and then enslave his fellow-citizens.

The popularity of such men as Law, Fremont and Stockton prove gold to be as powerful in America as in Rome; but the great mass are as yet untainted by the foul leprosy, and the triumph of the Democracy next November will convince all polit cal tricksters that though they may barter their own honor for pelf, the honor and liberties of our country are beyond their reach.

OBSERVER.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The "National American" club decided yesterday to go over in a unanimous lump to the Black Republicans!

[☞ The foregoing was accidentally omitted in the hurry of putting the first number of the "*American Signal*" to press.]

HARTFORD, Friday, June 20, 1856.

An immense assemblage surrounds the State House this evening, celebrating the nomination of Buchanan with cannon and firearms and other rejoicings.

Mayor Deming and others addresed the assembly at 10 o'clock P. M.

At least five thousand people participated in the demonstration.

SENATOR HAMLIN.—The Know Nothing presses are rejoicing over the declaration in the Senate, by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, that he cannot support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. We do not see how Mr. Hamlin could support them, occupying the position he does. Though *called* a Democrat, he has been a Freesoiler for years. We distinctly remember that he was considered unsound in 1848, when a delegate from Maine in the Baltimore Convention; and that he was barely tolerated in that body, his counsels having no influence whatever.—The fact that he is gone off is one of the strongest proofs of the nationality of our platform and of the soundness of our candidates.

☞ Some of our readers know that Edward Everett has recently expressed his strong sympathy with Sumner, who was chastised by Brooks, of South-Carolina. The Richmond Enquirer, noticing this expression of sympathy, says:

"There is no circumstance of this affair which so mortifies and humiliates respectable people, as the conduct of Edward Everett. What sacrilege to associate the sufferings of Sumner with the memory of Washington! To preface eulogy on the Father of his Country, with a whining cry of sympathy with an infamous traitor! It is just like Edward Everett.—He has no sincerity, and no power of resistance to the frenzy of the moment. His hatred of Sumner is notorious; yet the pretends to weep over the misfortunes and to partake the indignation of the beaten abolitionist. And to think that all this hypocrisy is attached as an exordium to a eulogy on the character of GEORGE WASHINGTON! The tongue than can utter a wail over the postrate body of an infamous Abolitionist, is not worthy to name the name of George Washington. Mr. Everett should accept the offer of the professional rhetorician, and henceforth have his polished periods declaimed by a substitute. He is unfit to speak in the name of the ladies of Virginia; and we trust the managers of the Mount Vernon enterprise will dispense with his services. Everett a mourner at Sumner's fictitious funeral! In the end the most pompous plausibilities will be stripped of their disguise, and exposed to the contempt and ridicule of the world."

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 19—Affairs in Kansas are assuming a milder aspect. Rumors of violence have almost ceased to be heard. Parties of armed men have disbanded or are skulking to remote parts.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 21, 1856.

BACON is in good demand at full prices, 12½ to 13 cents. CORN wanted at 75 cents per bushel for up country. The demand for COTTON is good, and but little offering; we quote an improvement in prices. The price of FLOUR is lower—sales of Super, $6, with downward tendency.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 29 to 30 cts per gallon. RAW do. no sales to report. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 21, 1856.

TURPENTINE—No change in prices, and we note a fair demand. Sales yesterday afternoon of 175 bbls. at $2 75 for new, and $1 84 fo old virgin, $2 30 for yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard, ₽ 280 lbs. This morning 128 bbls. changed hands at same prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales after yesterday's report of 25 bbls. at 23 cents, and 445 do. at 33½ cents ₽ gallon. This morning 100 bbls. sold at latter price.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 135 bbls. No. 1 at from $2 25@$3 50 ₽ bbl., as in quality. No sales in Common.

WHISKEY—45 bbls. common sold yesterday at 27 cents ₽ gallon. *Journal.*

OBITUARY.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Died in Beaufort, Carteret, after a brief illness, on the 7 inst., Captain Christian Wulff, of the Danish Navy, aged 46 years.

Occupying the distinguished and eminent position of a captain in the Navy of his country, and wearing the insignia of high official honors, his untimely death must, when known to his distant kindred and friends,

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via	Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " "	Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50

With an extra copy for the person sending the money.

For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake,

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 46—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid mortise and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing mach ng is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

A YOUNG MAN, QUALIFIED TO PREPARE BOYS FOR COLLEGE, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a healthy part of the country.

For character, qualifications, &c., refer to Rev. Alex. Wilson, D.D., Mellville, Alamance county, N. C.

Letters addressed to B. F. W. Melville, will be attended to.

58—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Asc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swtlstMJ.

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C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—swtlstMJ.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 19th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in additon will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company.
PITTSBORO', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.
55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage vs. Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*
June 1st, 1856. 55—

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date)

(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-ork promiscuous timber. No 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 25, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery No 40, stationery.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, ligumvite. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash ours and hickory bars No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c, No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 43. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

GOSPORT VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, ligumvite No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery.

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to Mr. S. YOUNG.
June , 1856. 58—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

President.

H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
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Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A QUARTER PER cent. on the